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the principle of self-government and self-respect to the reform of adult criminals. This purpose is admirably set forth in the book. Like Mr. George's first book, *The Junior Republic*, this is a study of human nature and character, based on dealings with so-called hopeless delinquents.

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*Annuaire International de Statistique Agricole.* Rome, 1910. Institut international d'agriculture, 1912. 8vo, pp. xlviii+327.

The Yearbook of the International Institute of Agriculture attempts to tabulate general agricultural data, secured from the principal countries of the world and reduced to uniform standards of measurement, for purposes of general analysis and comparison. Considering the difficulties attendant upon securing suitable data, considerable has been accomplished. The most notable failure is in the matter of livestock and meat-production statistics. The limitations of the inquiry are fully acknowledged and explained by the Institute in its introduction to the Annual. Here also the method of presentation is carefully outlined. To make doubly sure, each set of tables is followed by detailed annotations. The statistical method employed appears deserving of commendation, and the accuracy and precision of the presentation is evident. The publication should prove valuable, not only as a source upon which to draw for material of a general character, but also as a bibliography for students of special agricultural problems.

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*Problems of Organized Labor.* By A. J. PORTENAR. New York: Macmillan, 1912. 8vo, pp. 128. \$1.00.

A criticism of the labor movement by a trade unionist, though it be subjectively written and hardly profound, deserves attention. Mr. Portenar discusses briefly some of the chief problems that confront organized labor, and his suggestions for their solution are well worth notice. Not syndicalism, he maintains, but co-operation will promote the welfare of the labor organizations. Voluntary arbitration, insurance benefits, organization by industries rather than by crafts, and the co-operation of employer and union in training apprentices will strengthen trade unionism. Most interesting and suggestive is chap. x, in which co-operative trading under trade-union auspices is urged. In this chapter Mr. Portenar illustrates the futility of the boycott and the union label by his personal experience with the boycott of the Butterick Company. Whether co-operative trading undertaken by the unions will be more successful than the co-operative societies previously undertaken in this country is problematic. The author throws no light on this question.

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*Medical Benefit in Germany and Denmark.* By I. G. GIBBON. London: P. S. King & Son, 1912. 8vo, pp. xv+292. 6s. net.

This volume comes at an opportune time, especially in the case of England where the old-age pension and compulsory insurance schemes are under fire,

and where nationalization of the medical profession is suggested. The problem of medical benefit under compulsory and state insurance is here considered from every angle and a mass of interesting detail is concisely and succinctly set forth. Among the conclusions reached by Mr. Gibbon is that the medical service under any insurance system ought not be unified, chiefly because of the danger of valetudinarianism and malingering; that free choice of medical practitioners should be granted; and that medical services should be rendered in kind. Altogether this volume of Mr. Gibbon forms a lucid analysis of medical benefit and its relation to insurance on the Continent, and should be of equal value to the legislator and the student interested in a problem that is of profound importance at the present day.

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*What to Read on Business.* New York: Business Book Bureau, 1912.  
12mo, pp. 169. 50 cents.

This volume presents an up-to-date list of such books upon business as any business manager or aspiring clerk would find to be profitable reading. The books cited are in the main well selected for the purpose in view; the list is fairly complete; and the descriptions under each title are typical of the contents. Books, encyclopedias, and periodicals are grouped under such classifications as the following: Business Efficiency, Business Management, Advertising and Selling, Corporation Finance, Investments, Banking, Auditing, Bookkeeping, and Cost Accounting. The descriptions given of each book are explanatory rather than critical. The compiler does not give an estimate of the relative values of the books under the several titles. Hence his work constitutes a finding list of titles merely, and a few volumes of indifferent merit, "written to sell," are included. There is need for a comprehensive and critical survey of the books now being written and sold on business topics.

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*Chile and Her People of Today.* By NEVIN O. WINTER. Boston:  
L. C. Page & Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. xii+411. \$3.00.

This book is one of a number of studies of various countries that have been published in uniform series. Chile presents a particularly interesting subject for the writer. Natural conditions have made the country unique in some respects, its most remarkable feature being the nitrate and other mineral deposits stored in the deserts of the north. The mining of these products at present forms the chief source of revenue for the country, but in the author's opinion the fertility of its great central valley and the untouched forests of the south hold the brightest promise for the future. As the whole country is underdeveloped and underpopulated, it offers a splendid opportunity for settlers. The author adds much that is of interest regarding the history and development of the country and the character of its people. His presentation is, however, marred by an incoherent, rather illogical, and often quite confusing style.